Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

canus of the A. O. U. Check-List should stand as *Myiarchus cooperi* Baird.— J. A. A.

Bangs on Birds from Honduras.— This is a report on a collection of birds and mammals made by W. W. Brown, Jr., on the coast of Honduras, at Ceiba and Yaruca, in January and February, 1902. The list of birds numbers 126 species and subspecies, of which four are described as new. The annotations consist of a statement of the number of specimens of each and the localities. About one fifth of the species recorded are North American migrants.— J. A. A.

McGregor on Philippine Birds.[2]— This is the second paper (see Auk, XX, 319) in the series of reports on the zoölogical collections made for the Philippine Museum, and contains a list of all the identified species collected or observed on a number of expeditions to Benguet Province, Luzon, and to the islands of Lubang, Mindoro, Verde, Cuyo, Aguataya, and Cagayaucillo. The islands and their faunal relationships are briefly described, followed by notes on the rarer species and descriptions of previously unknown plumages, forming an annotated list of about 40 species, and about 270 species are recorded from new localities. *Pericrocotus novus* Wardlaw Ramsey, previously almost unknown, is described at length, including old and young of both sexes.— J. A. A.

Code of Botanical Nomenclature.— The May number of the 'Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club' (Vol. XXXI, No. 5, May, 1904, pp. 249–290) contains a new 'Code of Botanical Nomenclature,' prepared by the 'Members and Alternates of the Nomenclature Commission,' appointed by the Botanical Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at a meeting held in Washington, D. C., January 2, 1903. This commission consists of twenty-three members, all prominent American botanists. It appears to have accomplished the task assigned it in a most satisfactory manner, the Code now presented being concise, comprehen sive, and explicit. The Commission "has carefully considered all the principles involved, and has tested the application of the principles to all kinds of cases." It is published in English, French, and German, the English version occupying only 13 pages (pp. 249–261). It has been prepared as a substitute for the Paris Code of 1867, which was found not satisfactorily adaptable to present conditions. It thus bears much the same relation to this code that the A. O. U. Code does to the Stricklandian

[1] Birds and Mammals from Honduras. By Outram Bangs. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Vol. XXXIX, No. 6, pp. 141–159, July, 1903.

[2] Birds from Benguet Province, Luzon, and from the Islands of Lubang, Mindoro, Cuyo, and Cagayaucillo. By Richard C. McGregor. Bulletin of the Philippine Museum, No. 3, Jan. 30, 1904, pp. 16.